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EXAMINER	
BOAKYE, ALEXANDER O	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2616	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/30/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/677,397	HAMLIN, JAMES K.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	ALEXANDER BOAKYE	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *01 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *33-122* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☒ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *33-122* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/14/04*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAIL ACTION

1. The numbering of claims is not in accordance with 37 CFR 1.126 which requires the original numbering of the claims to be preserved throughout the prosecution. When claims are canceled, the remaining claims must not be renumbered. When new claims are presented, they must be numbered consecutively beginning with the number next following the highest numbered claims previously presented (whether entered or not).

Since claim 44 is missing, and there are two claims numbered 45, the Misnumbered claim 44 has been renumbered as claim 44.

Claim 122 does not end with a period.

Claim Objections

2. Claims 37-45,122, 46-47, 63-95, 111-120 are objected to because of the following informalities:

In claim 37 line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 46 line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 47 line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 63 line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 74 line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 85 line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 111, line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine should be changed to computer.

In claim 112, line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 113, line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer.

In claim 118, line 1, the examiner suggests that "machine" should be changed to computer. Appropriate correction is required.

Double Patenting

3. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir.

1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 33 is provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 33 of copending Application No. 11/107,702. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite a method of communicating data of a known data type from a first process to a second process on a single processing system, the method comprising: defining a relationship between a second

queue that is associated with the second process and at least one of the known data type and a first queue that is associated with the first process; receiving the data in the first format from the first process; converting the data from the first format to a standard format;

determining the second queue based upon the defined relationship after receiving the data in the first format from the first process with the only difference between claim 33 of the instant Application and claim 33 of the copending Application being that the instant application recites routing the data in the standard format to the second queue; receiving the data routed in the standard format at the second queue; and routing the data in the second format to the second process while the copending application discloses providing the data in the standard format to the second queue; receiving the data provided in the standard format at the second queue; and providing the data in the second format to the second process. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the invention of the instant application using the claims of the copending application for the benefit of converting between different protocols. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

4. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct

from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claim 34 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite receiving the data in a source format from the source process; transmitting the data in the destination format to the destination process; generating an acknowledgment of receipt of the data when the data is received at the destination process;

and notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of the acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period with the only difference between claim 1 of the patent and claim 34 of the instant application being that claim 1 of the patent recites converting the data from the source format to a first format while claim 34 of the instant application discloses converting the

data from the standard format to a destination format. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the invention of the instant application using the claims of the copending application for the benefit of converting between different protocols.

Claim 35 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the communication data is of a known data type.

Claim 36 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 3 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite determining a destination address based upon a source address associated with the source process after receiving the data in the source format from the source process.

Claims 37, 46, 47, 63, 74, 85, are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 4 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite receiving the data in a source format from the source process; determining a destination address that is associated with the destination process based upon at least one of the

known data type and a source address that is associated with the source process ; transmitting the data in the destination format to the destination process; prior to the receiving of the data in said source format, defining at least one of the known data type, the source address, the source format, the first format, the destination format, and a relationship between the destination address and the at least one of the known data type and the source address, wherein the relationship is defined by accepting user input that defines the relationship between the destination address and the at least one of the known data type and the source address;

the determining using the relationship in determining the destination address; and the relationship relating the destination address to both the known data type and the source address with the only difference between the patent and the instant application being that the patent recites converting the data from the source format to a standard format while the instant application discloses converting the data from the source format to the first format. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the invention of the instant application using the claims of the copending application for the benefit of converting between different protocols.

Claim 38 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite generating an acknowledgment of receipt of the data when the data transmitted in the destination format is received at the destination process; and notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of the acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period.

Claim 41 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 8 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein said defining comprises accepting user input that defines said source address of said source process.

Claim 42 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 9 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein said defining comprises accepting user input that defines said source format of said data.

Claim 43 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 10 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other

because both applications recite receiving the data in a source format from the source process.

Claims 48, 96 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite means for determining a destination address that is associated with said destination process based upon at least one of the known data type and a source address that is associated with the source process; means for transmitting the data in the destination format to the destination process; means for generating an acknowledgment of receipt of the data when the data transmitted by the destination transmitter is received at the destination process;

and means for notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of the acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period with the only difference between the patent and the instant application being that the patent recites converting the data from the source format to a standard format while the instant application discloses converting the data from the source format to the first format. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the invention of the instant

application using the claims of the copending application for the benefit of converting between different protocols.

Claim 50 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 17 of U.S. Patent No. 6,940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the source format and the destination format are identical.

Claim 51 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite means for defining at least one of the known data type, the source address, the first format, the destination format, and a relationship between the destination address and the at least one of the known data type and the source address prior to the data in the source format being received by the source receiver.

Claim 52 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 18 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining at least one of known data type accepts user input that defines the known data type of the data.

Claim 53 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 20 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining at least one of known data type accepts user input that defines the source address of the source process.

Claim 54 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 21 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining at least one of known data type accepts user input that defines the source format of the data.

Claim 56 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 23 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining at least one of known data type accepts user input that defines the destination format of the data.

Claim 57 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 24of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining at least one of

known data type accepts user input that defines the relationship between the destination address and the at least one of the known data type and the source address.

Claim 58 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 24 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the addressing mechanism uses the relationship in determining the destination address; and the relationship relates the destination address to both the known data type and the source address.

Claim 59 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 26 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the means for determining a destination address uses the relationship in determining said destination address; and said relationship relates the destination address to the source address without relating the destination address to the known data type.

Claim 60 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 27 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the means for determining a destination

address uses the relationship in determining the destination address; and the relationship relates the destination address to the known data type without relating the destination address to the source address.

Claims 64, 86 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 31 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite when the data transmitted in the destination format is received at the destination process, generating an acknowledgment of receipt of the data; and notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of the acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period.

Claim 66 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 33 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the source format and the destination format are identical; and the source format and the destination format are different from the first format.

Claims 67, 89 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 34 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from

each other because both applications recite wherein the defining comprises accepting user input that defines the known data type of the data.

Claims 68, 90 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 35 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the defining comprises accepting user input that defines the source address of the source process.

Claims 69, 80, 91, are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 36, 47 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the defining comprises accepting user input that defines the source format of the data.

Claims 71, 82, 93, are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 38, 49,of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite, wherein the defining comprises accepting user input that defines said destination format of said data.

Claim 75 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 38 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other

because both applications recite, generating an acknowledgment of receipt of the data when the data transmitted in the destination format is received at the destination process; and notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of the acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period.

Claim 77 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 44 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the source format and the destination format are identical; and the source format and the destination format are different from the first format.

Claim 78 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 45 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the defining comprises accepting user input that defines the known data type of the data.

Claim 79 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 46 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the defining comprises accepting user input that defines the source address of the source process.

Claim 97 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 64 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite means for generating an acknowledgment of receipt of said data when said data transmitted by said destination transmitter is received at said destination process; and means for notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of said acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period.

Claim 100 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 67 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining data accepts user input that defines the known data type of the data.

Claim 101 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 68 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining data accepts user input that defines the source address of the source process.

Claim 102 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 69 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although

the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining data accepts user input that defines the source format of the data.

Claim 104 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 70 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for defining data accepts user input that defines the destination format of the data.

Claim 105 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 72 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite means for defining data accepts user input that defines the relationship between the destination address and the at least one of the known data type and the source address.

Claim 106 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 73 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the means for determining the destination address uses the relationship in determining the destination address; and the relationship relates the destination address to both the known data type and the source address.

Claim 107 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 74 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein: the means for determining the destination address uses the relationship in determining the destination address; and the relationship relates the destination address to the source address without relating the destination address to the known data type.

Claim 108 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 75 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite the means for determining the destination address uses the relationship in determining the destination address; and the relationship relates the destination address to the known data type without relating the destination address to the source address.

Claim 109 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 76 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for converting comprises a selecting mechanism that selects the destination format from a plurality of available destination formats based upon the known data type of the data.

Claim 110 is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 77 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the means for converting comprises a selecting mechanism that selects the destination format from a plurality of available destination formats based upon the destination address transmitted with the data in the first format.

Claims 111,112, 118 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 78 and 85 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite transmitting the data in the destination format to the destination process; generating an acknowledgment of receipt of the data when the data is received at the destination process; notifying a user of an error upon an occurrence of at least one of a specified number of other transmission attempts and an absence of the acknowledgment of receipt within a given time period; identifying the data type of the transmitted data after receiving the data in the source format from the source process;

and determining the destination address based upon the identified data type of the transmitted data, wherein the communicated data is of a known data type with the only difference between the patent and the instant

application being that the patent recites converting the data from the source format to a standard format while the instant application discloses converting the data from the source format to a first format. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the invention of the instant application using the claims of the patent application for the benefit of converting between different protocols.

Claims 113, is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 80 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite accepting user input that defines a relationship between a destination address that is associated with the destination process and at least one of the known data type and a source address that is associated with the source process; receiving the data in a source format from the source process; determining the destination address based upon the defined relationship after receiving the data in the source format from the source process with the only difference between the patent and the instant application being that the patent recites converting the data from the source format to a standard format while the instant application discloses converting the data from the source format to a first format. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made

to implement the invention of the instant application using the claims of the patent application for the benefit of converting between different protocols.

Claims 119, is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 2 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite wherein the communication data is of a known data type.

Claims 120, is rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 87 of U.S. Patent No. 6, 940,870. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because both applications recite determining the destination address based upon a source address associated with the source process after receiving the data in the source format from the source process.

Allowable Subject Matter

5. Claims 39-40, 44, 45, 49, 50, 55, 62, 65, 70, 72, 73, 76, 77, 81, 83, 84, 87, 88, 92, 94, 95, 98, 99,103,115,116,117, 121,122 would be allowable if rewritten or amended to overcome the double Patenting rejections, set forth in this Office action.

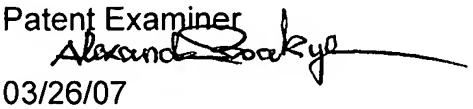
Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alexander Boakye whose telephone number is (571) 272-3183. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8:30am to 6:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chi Pham, can be reached on (571) 272-3179. The Fax number is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or PUBLIC PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the **Electronic Business Center (EBC)** numbers at 866-217-9197 and 703-305-3028.

Alexander Boakye

Patent Examiner



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